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officials toward this work, and fourth, political appointments of secretaries of state boards of charities and other officials who have had charge of this work.

The last chapter is on the reorganization of criminal statistics in the United States, and proposes that the federal census bureau prepare a plan for the gathering of these statistics in co-operation with the state governments, as has been done for mortality statistics, and then induce as many of the states as possible to accept it. Unfortunately this chapter is very brief and does not work out this plan in detail. There is added a brief appendix on the increase of crime in which the author criticises those who have attempted to measure the changes in the volume of crime on the basis of untrustworthy and inadequate statistics.

Saleilles, R. *The Individualization of Punishment.* Pp. xlv, 322. Price, \$4.50. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1911.

Smith, J. H. *The Annexation of Texas.* Pp. ix, 496. Price, \$3.00. New York: Baker and Taylor Company, 1911.

Thwing, C. F. *Universities of the World.* Pp. xv, 284. Price, \$2.25. New York: Macmillan Company, 1911.

Wood, M. E. *The New Italy.* Pp. xiv, 406. Price, \$1.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1911.

REVIEWS

Adams, Charles F. *Studies, Military and Diplomatic, 1775-1865.* Pp. v, 424. Price, \$2.50. New York: Macmillan Company, 1911.

Under the subtitle, "Military Studies," Mr. Adams publishes four papers on the Revolution, one paper on the War of 1812, and three on some phases of the Civil War. Under the subtitle, "Diplomatic Studies," two papers are published, one relating to the purchase of the Laird ironclads and the other to the attitude of Queen Victoria toward the American Civil War. The chapters on the Revolution include studies of the battle of Bunker Hill, the battle of Long Island, the campaign of 1777, and Washington's use of cavalry. All of these papers are highly suggestive—fine products of historical scholarship combined with very practical experience. Mr. Adams comes to the general conclusion that at the battles of Bunker Hill and Long Island, and in the campaign of 1777, the American forces were so badly led, and their leaders made so many and such serious blunders, that they were saved from total destruction only by the superior capacity of the British for blundering. He further points out that Washington did not, until late in the war, understand the value of cavalry and consequently made little use of it. These shortcomings of Washington and other American leaders were due to those very qualities that had made them first-class frontier-fighters; they were trained to frontier Indian methods of fighting and were not accustomed to the military conditions which prevailed on the

seacoast. Somewhat the same view is taken of the campaign which ended in the battle of New Orleans, in 1815. The British, Mr. Adams thinks, made the worst possible use of the situation. The correct policy should have been to cross the river and flank the Americans at New Orleans. To account for the plan pursued he makes a study of Pakenham's truly British career and character and comes to the conclusion that he was probably irritated into making the fatal front attack by the criticisms of Admiral Cochrane. Under the titles *The Ethics of Secession* and *Lee's Centennial*, he publishes the addresses delivered at Washington and Lee University upon the occasion of the Robert E. Lee Centennial, and at Charleston, South Carolina, before the New England Society. The addresses contain a fine-tempered examination of the controversies over the nature of the American Government. He arrives, practically, at a general conclusion that both the North and South were right. This country owes much to the Adamses, and by no means the least debt is due for these two addresses. The last military paper is devoted to a criticism of Mr. Rhodes' handling of certain Civil War subjects. The author believes that Mr. Rhodes has inadequately treated the activities of the Union navy during the Civil War, the Southern belief that "cotton is king," the destructive nature of Sherman's march through Georgia and the Carolinas, and the military incapacity of General Benjamin Butler.

Under the title of *An Historical Residuum*, Mr. Adams discusses the value or lack of value of personal recollections as a source of history and illustrates by dissecting the recollections of individuals in regard to an incident connected with the purchase by the United States of the Laird rams which were being built for the Confederacy. In the paper on "Queen Victoria and the Civil War," the author criticises the popular belief that Queen Victoria was actively in favor of the Union during the Civil War, and that it was her personal influence which kept the two countries from going to war. It is Mr. Adams' view that Queen Victoria had no particular liking for the North, certainly no love at all for democracy, but that she was, on principle, opposed to war. The failure of England to recognize the Confederacy was probably due to personal jealousies among the members of the British cabinet, not to any personal influence of Queen Victoria.

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Allen, William H. *Woman's Part in Government*. Pp. xv, 377. Price, \$1.50. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., 1911.

"*Woman's Part in Government*," by Mr. William H. Allen, is described as a new kind of book about government. It is a handbook on straight-seeing, straight-thinking and straight-acting on public questions between election times. It aims, says Mr. Allen, "not to settle but to raise questions, to encourage self-analysis and study of local conditions, and to stimulate interest in methods and next steps for getting done what we all agree should be done to make democracy efficient." In fact, it represents a very careful survey of all the minute details of government which have in the past been so woefully neglected.